

to be his purpose and his amendment so provided. Democrats were furious over the inclusion of negroes in the Hayes amendment. It was obviously an effort, in their opinion, to put them "in a hole, providing as it did, for the exclusion of negroes as well as members of the brown and yellow races.

When the impact of the Hayes amendment was fully understood there was an uproar in the House. Representative Baker of California, a Democrat, author of the exclusion bill that was sidetracked in the Immigration Committee to accommodate the Administration, made a violent protest. He charged his colleague, Mr. Hayes, with bad faith in offering the amendment, declaring that there was an understanding around the exclusion question should not be injected into the debate on the immigration bill.

**Burnett Warns Colleagues.**  
Other members from California, among them Representative Knowland, a Republican, and Representative Nolan, a Progressive, became involved in the debate. It at once became apparent that Japanese exclusion is a live political issue in California. Charges and counter-charges were exchanged by the California members that each one was trying to play politics.

Representative Burnett warned his colleagues that the enactment of the measure would be met by the adoption of the Hayes amendment or anything resembling it. He declared that if the immigration bill went to the Senate providing for Japanese exclusion a protest would be made by the State Department and that if this was not heeded President Wilson would doubtless veto the measure. He gave assurances that in due season the Raker exclusion bill would be reported and considered in the House on its merits.

He charged that Mr. Hayes was trying to play politics. Mr. Hayes indignantly denied this imputation. Representative Knowland defended Mr. Hayes and told the House that unless it took advantage of the present opportunity there was no hope of passing legislation excluding Asiatics at this session.

"This is the accepted time," exclaimed Mr. Knowland. "I predict now that the Raker exclusion bill will not be reported to the House at this session."

Referring to the recent made by Secretary of State Bryan that the consideration of the Raker bill in committee should be indefinitely postponed, Mr. Knowland recalled that the Democratic platform of 1900 and 1908, upon which Mr. Bryan stood as a candidate for the Presidency in the years named, expressly demanded the enactment of an Asiatic exclusion law.

Mr. Knowland said that Mr. Woodrow Wilson expressed himself as favorable to such legislation in the campaign of 1912.

**Lenroot Offers Amendment.**  
Representative Lenroot then offered his amendment. He objected to the Hayes proposal on the ground that it would embarrass the Administration in its international relations.

"If we deal with this question at all we should deal with it so that it will not invalidate existing treaties," said Mr. Lenroot, who asserted that his amendment would not impair treaty obligations or give offense to any power.

The debate on the Hayes and Lenroot exclusion amendments was continued until midnight. The closing vote was defeated by a vote of 113 to 120.

To-night a conference of the Democratic House leaders was held to devise ways to defeat the Lenroot amendment. It was decided to open up on its final passage tomorrow. They entertain the hope that with the assistance of the Administration the Lenroot amendment may be defeated.

**BOSTON & MAINE NOTES**  
**WON'T BE PAID TO-DAY**  
Ten Millions Fall Due: Holders Are Said to Have Agreed to Postponement.

Boston, Feb. 2.—It was reported to-night that all the holders of the one year notes of the Boston and Maine railroad, amounting to \$10,000,000 and due tomorrow, have agreed to extend them until June 2, when \$17,000,000 more of one year notes fall due.

What amounts practically to an official announcement in regard to these notes and published here to-night says:

"Contrary to expectations the Boston and Maine will not supply J. P. Morgan & Co. the paying agents, for its \$10,000,000 notes due to-morrow with any cash to meet the notes. The road has been advised by counsel not to do so. It is expected that the notes will be extended to June 2, when \$17,000,000 more of one year notes will be due."

Holders of practically all the notes are said to have agreed to the extension. It has been impossible, however, to get in touch with some of the notes which have been charged to the Boston and Maine Vice-President Hobbs of the Boston and Maine will be at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and will explain to those who have not been reached, the plan of extension proposed by the road.

"The Boston and Maine has about \$15,000,000 cash on hand, which is required for current payrolls and other working capital obligations."

The New Haven's interest in the Boston and Maine stands at a trifle more than \$20,000,000.

**HEAVY SELLING IN ROCK ISLAND.**  
Mooted Reorganization Throws Volume of Securities on Market.

Heavy selling of Rock Island securities yesterday followed publication of the decision of the dominant interests in the system that it must be reorganized. The selling of the stocks of the Rock Island Company, the top holding concern, was the biggest in volume, but the most intense interest centered on the spectacular selling of the collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the second holding company.

It is in this issue that Wall Street believes the future of the system will be worked out. Over \$300,000 of the bonds were sold during the day, a remarkably big volume of trading for a bond.

The significance of the fact was that the selling was quietly going on. The price moved within the narrow range of 3 points, dropping from 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 early in the session and recovering a full point before the close. The closing was 1 1/2 points below that of Saturday.

The strength of the buying movement was generally attributed to accumulation by the Phelps-Dodge interests in order to make sure of their hold on the property and for the protection of the large amount of capital they have already put into the system in the stocks of the top-most holding company, the Rock Island Company.

The Phelps-Dodge interests are considered the largest holders of the preferred stock of the Rock Island Company. The preferred yesterday trading at \$3.00 a share dropped 4 1/2 points to 15, the common falling 3 1/2 points to 9 1/2, on trading in 28,000 shares.

**J. Robert Rubin.**  
Appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner to succeed George S. Dougherty.



**RUBIN TO SUCCEED DOUGHERTY.**  
Whitman's Assistant Named by Mayor to Rule Police Detectives.

The naming yesterday of Deputy Assistant District Attorney J. Robert Rubin as Second Deputy Police Commissioner to succeed George S. Dougherty was pleasing to Mayor Mitchell, who said it meant that the Police Department and the District Attorney's office, which have not worked in accord for some time, would now cooperate fully.

The Mayor expects to announce tomorrow certain features of a new police policy. He and Commissioner McKay, with the assistance of Arthur Wood, Mayor's secretary, and others have been working out the new plan.

Mr. Rubin will probably begin his work in the Police Department to-morrow. He visited Headquarters yesterday and had a long talk with Mr. Dougherty. He will have charge of the detective branch and will, it is expected, restore the morning lineup of criminals at Headquarters. It was reported yesterday that certain men who were drawing \$250 a year as first grade detectives just because they knew somebody with a "pull" would lose their sinecure.

The new police deputy was also to witness performance at the theatre. The Archdiocese of New York, because it is believed that the work done here in the most important city of the theatre world, will prove sufficient for all other places.

One bulletin is nearly ready now and will soon be issued. The bulletin will be asked to read the bulletin from their pulpits, or if that is not practicable, to post copies in prominent places in church buildings.

Large number of postal cards are being issued with a request for signatures, which will be put into bulletins and read from Catholic pulpits. No play will be condemned, but it will be understood that all which are not mentioned in the bulletins are not suitable for Catholics to attend.

The movement will be restricted to the Archdiocese of New York, because it is believed that the work done here in the most important city of the theatre world, will prove sufficient for all other places.

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## O'DWYER FORCES MURPHY SPLIT

Big Row as National Democratic Club Takes Stand Against Boss.

TAMMANY MEN JEER

Smith Stirs Tempest When He Hurls Charges at President.

UGLY WORDS ARE PASSED

Dr. Cox, When Called "Hearst Man," Brands Smith as "Scoundrel."

A row over Charles F. Murphy split the National Democratic Club in two last night and caused the wildest hubbub ever heard in this city since the old days when it was good form to punch your neighbor's nose in a political convention.

It was caused by the long projected attempt of Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, the new president, and his friends to demand Mr. Murphy's retirement from the party leadership and to commit the club to Democratic reorganization in city and State.

The Judge made a speech denouncing Mr. Murphy. Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall and chief clerk of the City Court, of which Mr. O'Dwyer is Chief Judge, defended the leader of Tammany Hall.

Judge O'Dwyer offered a resolution calling for Mr. Murphy's "immediate retirement from all participation in party affairs." Mr. Smith wanted it laid on the table. The Judge wouldn't permit it. He called for an eye and no vote on the resolution. The "ones" seemed about as loud as the "eyes."

**Declares Motion Carried.**  
Mr. Smith demanded a rising vote, but President O'Dwyer, saying that the motion was carried and the meeting adjourned, although no motion had been made to that effect, grabbed his gavel and waved out of the assembly room of the clubhouse, at 617 Fifth avenue.

Tom Smith and the pro-Murphy crowd followed him, yelling and cheering, shaking their fists and shouting "Outrage!" They jabbered by pairs and in groups.

"You dare not have a rising vote," cried Mr. Smith to the calmly retreating Judge O'Dwyer. "I challenge you to do it. You dare not. If you're not afraid of what the result would be why are you running away? I say you're running away."

Then turning to Dr. John W. Cox, one of the shrillest anti-Murphy men, who was yelling in his ear, Mr. Smith said: "What the matter with you? You're nothing but a Hearst man. You don't belong here anyway."

"And you're a corporate scoundrel," retorted Dr. Cox at the top of his voice. Whereat Tom Smith, who never is ruffled very long at a time, had to laugh.

Albion E. Smith, another Murphy man, shouted over and over, "I'm through with you! I'm through with you!" until Judge O'Dwyer disappeared.

Above the medley ex-Sheriff Julius Harburger was yelling, "Outrage, outrage, outrage!"

**Then Held Murphy Meeting.**  
Finally twenty-four Murphy men went back into the assembly room and had a rum-punch meeting with Alderman William Kennedy as self-appointed chairman and Mr. Harburger as chief declamator. Mr. Kennedy tried to call them off, saying: "Let it be. This is the house of government. They'll see that this outrageous resolution is put before the club again and voted on in a proper manner." But the rumpers, ordered their meeting and at a late hour Mr. Harburger's "outrage" of prerogative" was still echoing in Fifth avenue.

About 100 of the club's 700 members were at the meeting, over which Judge O'Dwyer presided. Tom Smith heard yesterday afternoon that the anti-Murphy resolution was to be offered. He hastily rounded up all the faithful he could. He says there were more than enough there to table the resolution if Judge O'Dwyer hadn't refused to entertain the motion.

This was the resolution which Judge O'Dwyer proposed and which Thomas L. Feltner, ex-grand sachem of Tammany Society, seconded:

"Resolved that we favor the immediate reorganization of the Democratic Club, committee and of the county committee of Greater New York."

**Demands Murphy's Retirement.**  
"That we are opposed to the present leadership of Charles F. Murphy and declare our belief that the interests of the Democratic party, its future prestige and success demand his immediate retirement from all participation in party affairs."

It was preceded by two resolutions which were radical in a way, but seemed so innocuous that Mr. Smith seconded them. One recommended direct primary amendments proposed by Judge O'Dwyer. The other, offered by Theodore W. Myers, ex-comptroller, pledged the club to encourage intellectual leadership and discourage bossism. Both were unanimously adopted. All was peaceful so far.

Then President O'Dwyer left the chair to make a carefully phrased speech. He said that twenty-five years ago the National Democratic Club had been reorganized by the Young Men's Democracy, who felt that real Democratic ideals weren't getting proper recognition from

Tammany Hall. But the club backslid and the Judge retired from active participation seven years ago. Two months ago he came back as president with purposes of reform.

"Our party," he said, "controls the State. During the past year its representatives in the Legislature found it necessary to remove the Democratic Governor. In 1913 the Democratic organization in this county refused to recognize Mayor Gaynor and refused to renominate him."

**Defeat Ignominious, He Says.**  
"The candidate it did nominate was ignominiously defeated, and all his ticket with him. No fair minded man would say that this defeat was due to any lack of ability or integrity on the part of the candidates. The ticket was essentially as good as any, but for the first time in history our party in this city was defeated by a majority of the electors."

"I have tried to find the cause, and when I found it I promised to appeal to this club to help remove it. I think I have found it. Painful as it is for a man to say so, it is the regular Democracy. I must express my belief that the cause is the man who is the leader of the organization in this city and the State."

"I say the cause that led to our defeat can be seen in the charge made through-out the State that we're a band of common grafters—a charge since then made legal by the Grand Jury. I'm not a grafter. I don't care to be associated with grafters, and the sooner we disassociate politics from business the better."

"We have heard statement after statement that money has been demanded from contractors and never accounted for. If legal proof is lacking up to this time, the money was 'lost.'"

"Give him applause on that," shouted Dr. Cox, slamming his palms together.

A little later Judge O'Dwyer called President Smith to the floor. "President," he said, "it was good form to punch your neighbor's nose in a political convention. That was safe ground and the cheers were hearty. He ended by saying:

"What confronts the Democrats of this city is the removal of the cause that has brought shame into every real Democratic household." He then offered the resolution against Mr. Murphy.

**Smith Defends Murphy.**  
Somebody yelled "Question, question," but "No, no, no," drowned him out and Smith took the floor. He began suavely.

"Our president," he said, "is unduly aggressive. He is not a man to be asked what he would say to the readers of 3,000 newspapers, replied: 'I would advise them to be careful about believing what they read in newspapers. So I would say to Judge O'Dwyer and others of his way of thinking, be careful about believing what you read in the newspapers.'"

It was rather amazing that the Chief Justice of the City Court thinks that the present developments in the John Doe inquiry are proof of guilt.

Smith said that this club should take action on local matters. It is the National Democratic Club. It long ago resolved to take no part in local or State politics.

"Always party leaders have been the targets for all sorts of arrows, as they are today. We have heard the most atrocious allegations against men who are now on the brightest pages of American history. It is done for the purpose of inflaming the public mind against the dominant organization. I have no quarrel with the man who is the leader of the party. It is not perfect—but he has a right to his opinion—but I can't stand for the assertion that an indictment is proof of guilt."

Half of the men who are throwing stones at the present leadership are agents who expect political elevation to come to them from the murder of honest men."

Smith said that he had never raised his voice against Richard Croker, whom Mr. Smith called the best and squarest political leader who ever lived in this State. Then Smith moved that the resolution be tabled.

Judge O'Dwyer shook his head. Several club members advanced toward him, pointing fingers, shaking fists and demanding recognition. The Judge said a taxing resolution was out of order.

"It's always in order," shouted Tom Smith. John W. Keller tried to second the resolution but was waved back.

The O'Dwyer resolution was seconded by Mr. Feltner, who said the party was divided. He said that he had been in forty years and had been forced by his conscience to scratch the Tammany ticket last fall.

"You say the party has been discredited," repeated Tom Smith, walking to Mr. Feltner.

"Yes," said Mr. Feltner. "Moreover, it is an approval in Washington, and Justice Gerard is the only cabinet member appointed to office by President Wilson. As for Sulzer, he made a fool of himself. He was dishonest and in itself could damn the leadership. I'm a member of the Tammany Hall general committee myself, but I say that every man who loves his country and his party should vote for the resolution of Judge O'Dwyer."

Then came the "aye and no vote" and Judge O'Dwyer's departure.

Mr. Smith said later that he would ask the board of governors to take immediate action. He said the meeting was not representative of the club and that of the club members who voted against the resolution to unhorse Mr. Murphy, who himself is a member of the club, but has attended only two of its meetings, according to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith said that the club would call a meeting for the first time when a Public Service Commissioner for this district to succeed John E. Eustis is chosen.

Many independents, including Mayor Mitchell, who has named B. F. Fowler, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, will get the post. Mr. Mitchell said yesterday that while he had not urged the appointment of Fowler, he had not asked for it. He recommended Mr. Fowler to the Governor.

On the other hand, Lieut. Gov. Wagner is said to be very anxious to have his law partner, Jeremiah J. Mahoney, set the place, and so, inferentially, is the "organization."

In reply to a question Mayor Mitchell said yesterday: "I have been asked to resign in a party organization, but I am free to say, as I have said before, that this administration will do all it can to end Murphyism. I think that is clear from the nature of my appointments."

**LISBON UPRISING FAILS.**  
Report That Manoel Intends to Make Formal Abdication.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.  
Lisbon, Feb. 2.—There was a spasmodic royalist uprising here to-day, but it was promptly quelled by the police. It started in a cafe.

Reports have reached here which originated in England that ex-King Manoel intends to make formal abdication of the throne. The Government and people here are indifferent to all of Manoel's manifestations, whether bellicose or friendly.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A memorial service on the sixth anniversary of the assassination of King Carlos of Portugal and his son, Dom Luis Philippe was held at the Madeleine to-day. It was attended by a score or more of prominent Portuguese, including Sub-Lieut. Fernando Mouzinho.

**Joseph Cassidy.**  
Convicted of selling Supreme Court nomination to William Willett.



**CASSIDY AND WALTER GUILTY**

Continued from First Page.

opportunity to pass Willett's money to Cassidy. Then Cassidy, arriving at the convention hall, told the delegates that Willett was his choice.

Cassidy's defence was that the cash which he had deposited had come to him as campaign contributions and through a real estate deal. He denied that Willett had ever mentioned money to him in connection with the transaction.

He said that the other possible candidates for the nomination were eliminated by him and by McGovern because they would not make as good candidates as Willett.

Walter denied any dishonesty. He also set up immunity from prosecution.

Walter had signed a waiver of immunity in the proceedings before Justice Scudder. After testifying twice he refused to testify further unless it brought him immunity. He was allowed not to testify, but in Willett's trial Justice Jaycox forced Walter to testify against Willett.

**MILITANTS AGAIN SEE BISHOP.**  
Dr. Ingram Told He Broke His Promise Regarding Jail Inquiry.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, Feb. 2.—A score of suffragettes peacefully invaded the house of the Bishop of London in St. James's Square to-day to have it out with him in reference to the alleged forcible feeding of the "mouse" Miss Peace in Holloway jail.

The Bishop was attending a meeting of some kind elsewhere, but the women refused to leave and waited an hour until Dr. Ingram returned, when he listened to them for twenty minutes.

The suffragettes told the Bishop that he had not done what he had promised to do and urged him to bring pressure to bear for a public inquiry into forcible feeding. The Bishop's reply seems to have satisfied his visitors, who left apparently on the most friendly terms with him.

At the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union to-day Mrs. Dacre-Fox, the suffragette leader, referring to her visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, said:

"My feeling as I sat looking at that old man was one of contempt. I thought of his great office and of the Leader whom he is supposed to follow. His years did not make me respect him. I was not sorry for him. I felt that history was repeating itself and that the high priests of to-day, and wondered if Calvary had not been almost in vain."

**GERMAN AID FOR POUTILOFFS.**  
Building Ships at Revel and Riga in Teuton Hands.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, Feb. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that while the combination of the Poutiloff Arms Works, which have been making guns from French models, with the Krupp Arms Works of Germany has been objected to in France, the intimate connection between the Poutiloffs and the Hamburg firm of Blohm & Voess seems not to have been noticed, yet any valid arguments against one combination apply with equal force to the other.

The correspondent says the Poutiloff building ships are practically in German hands and so are the shipyards at Revel and Riga. The Poutiloffs formerly obtained their gun mountings from the Krupp and their guns from Crostov.

The Admiralty insisted that all shipyards where work was being done for the Russian navy should be connected with some leading foreign firm.

Apparently the German influence in St. Petersburg is too strong to bar German firms, but the rule is rigorously observed that no large ships shall be built under German superintendence. For this reason the Poutiloffs and the Baltic yards received orders for only small cruisers and destroyers.

**SOCIALIST ROW IN BRUNSWICK.**  
Accession of Duke Starts Trouble Over New Franchise.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
BERLIN, Feb. 2.—A brawl between the Socialists and the police at Brunswick yesterday, which was originally reported as a trivial affair, is said by an afternoon paper here to have been extremely serious. The trouble arose from the demonstrations by the Socialists against the three class franchise. The police, mounted and afoot, repeatedly charged on the Socialists and many of them were injured.

The accession of Prince Ernst of Cumberland, who married the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, to the throne of Brunswick seems to have given an impetus to the agitation against the new franchise. It is said that the police tried to persuade the Duke to have the gates of the castle closed because of fear of an outbreak by the mob, but the new ruler refused to do so.

## "DUMMY" DIRECTORS SWING MORSE DEAL

One Admits in Suit Aimed at New Haven That He Sent Ships to Pacific.

OBEYED ORDER, HE SAYS

Chilmark Company, Controlling Metropolitan Line, Mystery to Its Officers.

The Chilmark Company, a \$50,000 corporation whose three directors say that they don't know what the company was organized for or what its business is, and who haven't attended a directors' meeting since October, 1910, is now the owner of \$1,437,500 of the \$1,500,000 capital stock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey.

The Metropolitan company's chief assets are the steamers Yale and Harvard, built for the passenger traffic between New York and Boston but leased to a company operating on the Pacific coast after the Chilmark Company bought all but 600 of the 15,000 shares of stock.

These facts were brought out yesterday at the examination of witnesses in behalf of Miss Jennie R. Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, in her suit in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey for the appointment of a receiver for the Metropolitan Steamship Company.

**Alleges New Haven Control.**  
Miss Morse asks for the receiver on the ground that she is a witness, but New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company bought control of the steamship company so that the lease could be executed by which the Yale and Harvard would be removed from competition in the passenger business between New York and Boston.

Charles S. Mellen, ex-president of the New Haven, is a witness, but New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company bought control of the steamship company so that the lease could be executed by which the Yale and Harvard would be removed from competition in the passenger business between New York and Boston.

Thomas B. McGovern, who put through the deal by which the Yale and Harvard were sent to the Pacific coast, testified at the hearing yesterday that he first tried to sell the property to the New Haven Railroad in 1909, after he had failed to complete a deal with Charles W. Morse as a result of the panic of 1907. In the beginning he wanted to sell only the company's freight boats and the India wharves in Boston. Early in 1909 he met Mellen, E. D. Robbins, general counsel for the New Haven, Lewis C. Leary and other directors of the New Haven.

"I explained to Mr. Mellen that we had the properties for sale through the Assets Realization Company," said Mr. McGovern, "and asked if he would buy them. He said: 'The proposition seems to be a good one. After considerable negotiations Mr. Robbins seemed to have the last word. We had better look into this thing.'"

Mr. McGovern said that after all the details had been outlined to Mr. Robbins, President Mellen wrote a letter formally withdrawing from the negotiations on behalf of the New Haven railroad.

Mr. McGovern said that he had a letter of acceptance of my terms from the New Haven company, and that was the last time I saw Mr. Mellen on the matter."

**Charge Trick in Mellen Letter.**  
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